## THE REPUBLIC.

EDITED BY ALLEN A. HALL. PUBLISHED BY GIDEON & CO.

A. T. BURNLEY TERMS OF THE DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY. For the Daily paper, per annum For the Tri-weekly, " For three copies of the Tri-weekly

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Single subscription for one year \$2.00
Three copies, for one year 5.00
Seven copies, for one year 10.00
Sixteen copies, for one year 20.00
Twenty-five copies, for one year 25.00 No paper will be sent until the money is received.

PLANETT'S BITTERS

CREATE a healthy action throughout the body, restore the appetite, equalize the circulation, give tone and energy to the system, and create a power of resistance to disease in all its forms, rarely to be obtained; they will perform a speedy and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, General Debitity, Liver Comptaint, and all the train of symptoms commonly called Nervous Affections.

HEADACHE will be immediately relieved by the use of this invaluable compound, which is purely vegetable, and is adapted to all ages and conditions.

FEMALES

FEMALES
will find in this delicate and palatable preparation a combination of Tonic, Alterative, and Aperient qualities, peculiarly adapted to their systems.
The specific action that this article has on the Liver and Digestive Organs, render it a complete antidote for Fever and Ague, and Bilious and Typhus Fevers.

Chaseville, (L. I.,) July 17, 1850.

Dear Siz: I have used the article of Planett's Bitters, and have derived from them great benefit. I have been subject for years past to the Fever and Ague, but since the introduction of your bitters I have entirely escaped my usual attacks, and can with confidence recommend them as one of the best Tonics in use. Respectfully yours,

C. N. BUNDING.

Spainspield, June 20, 1850.

My Dear Sta: It gives me much pleasure to state, that the Dyspepsia with which my wife has been so long troubled, arising from inaction of the Liver, has been entirely overcome and cured by the use of your invaluable preparation of Bitters; and for your kindness in recommending them please accept my thanks. Your obedient servant, C. L. LEECH.

Distributing Agents, WILLIAM T. HICKS & CO., WILLIAM T. HICKS & CO., 149 and 151 Front street, New York. And for sale by R. S. Patterson and Z. D. and W. H. GILMAN. April 16—1y—(Jy 24)

MONTGOMERY'S PATENT TUBULAR MONTGOMERY'S PATENT TUBULAR
BOILER.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS INvited to this valuable improvement. Experiments the past year on boats, both in Salt and Fresh
water, as also for land purposes, have fully tested
its superior qualities as a steam generator, and the
great saving of fuel, weight and space occupied,
over any boiler now in use.

These Boilers can be seen in operation at

Mesers. HECKER & BRO'S, Flour Mills, 201 Cher

- HOOPER & BRO.'S, 333 Pearl street. MOTT & AYRES, Foundry, foot 25th
- street, N. R.
  ATLANTIC DOCK, Brooklyn.
  A. W. METCALF, 63 and 65 Centre street.
  D. D. BADGER & CO., 44 and 46 Duane
- N. B. STARBUCK'S Foundry, Troy, New

"N. B. STARBUCK."
York.
"SMITH & CURLETT, Baltimore.
READING DEPOT, Reading, Pa.
And on board steamboats JONAS C. HEARTT and
EDWARD PAYSON, foot of Liberty street, N. Y.,
and towboat JOHN P. WHITNEY, New Orleans.
For further information apply to
JAMES MONTGOMERY and
SAMUEL WARD,
15 South William street, New York.

J. H. TATUM, ARTIST. STUDIO in the Capitol, near the Library of the House of Representatives. Lovers of Art are requested to call and examine Sept. 5—tf

A CARD.—The subscriber, a member of the former Commission on Mexican claims, will be in Washington in the course of the month of November, and offers his services to claimants un-November, and offers his services to claimants under the treaty. He will attend to any other business with which he may be trusted, especially from the South. Those desirous of obtaining his services will please to address Andrew Wylie, esq., Washington city.

Nov. 5—dtf H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

WANTED.—By a Lady every way competent to teach Music on the Piano Forte and Guitar, a situation in some Seminary south or Guitar, a situation in some Seminary south or west, though the former would be preferred. She has much experience in her profession, having been employed in several of the most respectable Seminaries. The most unquestionable references given as to character and capacity.

Any communication addressed, post-paid, to O. P., Washington city post-office, will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 19tf

J. ATWOOD, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Will remain in Washington during the sessio of Congress. His Studio is in room No. 47 basement of the Capitol.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS STOCK Apply to JOURDAN W. MAURY, One door east of National Hote

WILLARD'S HOTEL Corner of Penn. Avenue and 14th street, WASHINGTON, D. C. HENRY A. WILLARD, Proprietor.

BROWN'S HOTEL. T. P. & M. BROWN, PROPRIETORS. Pa. Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets. WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION. Washington and Baltimore R. R. Company PASSENGER TRAINS run as follows, viz: From Washington at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday. From Baltimore at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, nd 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
April 29—dly T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT THE safe and pleasant boat PHŒNIX will make her trips between Washington and Alexandria at the following hours, until further notice.

Leaves Alexandria at 7, 9, 11 a. m., 1½, 3½, and 6

m. Leaves Washington at 8, 10, 12 a. m., 2½, 3½, and July 29—cowif JAMES GUY, Captain. STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

THE splendid, swift, new steam boat THOMAS COLLYER is of her route plying between Alexan dria and Washington. Passenger in Washington will take the best-looking coach with the flag with the stars and stripes; by so doing you will connect with the fast boat. Running time about twenty-five minutes.

June 29—d JOB CORSON, Captain.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

THE course of study embraces the Ancient and THE course of study embraces the Ancient and the Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Natural Science. Courses of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy, are delivered during the year. The school-room, recitation, and lecture-rooms are all handsomely furnished. The Institution is supplied with a complete Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and every other requisite for thorough and extensive study. Terms, for beard, washing, fuel and lights, with tuition in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, \$150 per annum. For further information address Oct. 1—tf R. L. BROCKETT, Principal.

DHILIP BARTON KEY will attend to any business he may be entrusted with before either of the Courts of this District; and will also attend to the prosecution of Claims before Congress and the Departments. Office on C street. July 17—tf

Music Lessons on Plane and Guitar. A PPLICATION to be made at Mrs. DUVALL'S. A. on Missouri avenue, corner of 4; street, Wash-INGTON, D. C. After the experience Miss Scott has had in teaching in Seminaries, both South and West, she is confident she will give satisfaction to those who favor her with their patronage.

## REPUBLIC.

## DAILY.

VOL. II.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES,

FOR AUGUST, 1850. J. W. MAURY & Co., MANAGERS.

\$40,000! 13 drawn numbers out of 66! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 89, for 1850,

Tobe drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 10, 1850. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of. \$40,000 1 do \$11,000 1 do \$8,000 1 do \$3,000

\$30,000!

10 prizes of \$4,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class 92, for 1850. Fo be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, th 17th of August, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

| prize of ... \$30,000 |
| prize of ... \$30,000 |
| do ... 25,000 |
| do ... 10,000 |
| do ... 6,000 |
| do ... 3,815 |
| prizes of ... 4,000 |
| do ... 3,000 |
| do ... 3,000 |

BRILLIANT LOTTERY ! Capital Prize, \$60,000! 00! \$20,000! \$15,000! 200 Prizes of \$1,250!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. H, for 1850, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 24, 1850.

GRAND SCHEME.

&cc.

-Eighths \$2 25.

\$45,000!

\$20,000! \$10,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 97, for 1850, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 31, 1850.

14 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets!

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

1 splendid prizeof \$45,000 1 do do \$20,000 1 do do \$10,000 1 do do \$10,000 1 do do \$3,000 1 do do \$3,000

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50

A T THE SITTING of this day, the following or der was made: "Ordered, That the Secretar; cause notice to be published in the National Intelligencer, Republic, and Union newspapers, that memorial will be received by the Board after the first day of February way, unless for received.

Secretary to the Commission July 2-wtlstFeb

GEORGE M. BIBB, Counsellor at Law,

OFFERS his professional services in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit and Orphan's courts for the District of Columbia, claims before the Court of Commissioners under our treaty with Mexico, and in claims upon the Treasury. Office corner of F and 9th streets, opposite west end of Patent Office square; entrance from east side of 9th street.

9th street. Sept. 19—tf
EBENEZER COOK. GEORGE B. SARBENT.
COOK & SARGENT.
GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
Davenport, lowa.
June 30—dtf

C. O. LOOMIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Nov. 9-1y\* PITTSBURG, PENS.

FUME BATHS. TO all who are afflicted with Rheumatic com-plaints we would say, go and try DR. EMER-SON'S SULPICE FUME BATHS, at Copp's Pavilion, on Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street. The pe-culiarities of it are such that it cures effectually

this complaint. Also all other diseases of a Chronic nature, such as Scrofula, Gout, diseases of the skin

TO REST.—The whole, or part, of a comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, can be had by a genteel family, on very moderate terms, if immediate application is made, on F street, between 12th and 13th, north side, one door from 12th.

THE FRENCH COOK; giving full directions for all the best dishes of French Cookery; translated into English. 1 vol. 25 cts.

Domestic Cookery for the American Housekeeper;

formed on principles of economy for the use of private families. 1 vol. of 216 pages, and engravings, in full binding. 37 cts.
Seventy-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, Sweetmeats, &c. By Miss Lealie. 1 vol. 25 cts.
July 23. FRANCK TAYLOR.

Aug. 22-2aw'f

&c.

10 prizes of

of \$60,000 30,000 20,000 15,000

WASHINGTON: MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1850.



IN QUART BOTTLES. OR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF AL OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF

THE SYSTEM, VIZ: Scrofula, or King's Evil; Rheumatism, Obstina Scrofula, or King's Evil; Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions; Pimples, or Pustules on the Face; Blotches; Biles; Chronic Sore Eyes; Ring Worm, or Tetter; Scald Head; Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints; Stubborn Ulcers; Syphilitic Symptoms; Sciatica, or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury; Actifices, or Dropsy; Exposure, or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

This medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, con tracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had grounded henclessly the Cc. & Cc.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets, \$130 00

Do do 25 Half do 65 00

Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50 and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hepelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive or gans and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartiage of her rose, made its angestance on various rarts.

Whole Tickets \$18-Halves \$9-Quarters \$4 50

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets \$250 00 Do do of 26 Half do 125 00 Do do of 26 Quarter do 62 50 Do do of 26 Eighth do 31 25

above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been ef-fected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sar saparilla is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets \$120 00
Do do 25 Half do 60 00
Do do 25 Quarter do 30 00 76 years, Congregational minister, residing at Wo-

burn.

Woburn, (Mass.,) March 30, 1846.

Messea. Sands—Gentlemen: From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained to the consideration and although its requisition and util. Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address—

J. & C. MAURY, Agents,
Alexandria, Virginia. you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and unli-ity are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AGAINST MEXI-CO, UNDER THE TREATY OF 2d FEB-RUARY, 1848. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, }

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully, yours,
LUTHER WRIGHT.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A.
B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by druggiste generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. tles for \$5.
For sale by Charles Stott & Co.; also, R. S.
Pattesson, Washington, D. C.
June 13—codtrw&cowtAug12

memorial will be received by the Board after the first day of February next, unless for special reasons shown, which must be verified by affidavit; and that all cases where memorials have been received but not yet decided, be set down for hearing on the first Monday in December next; and if further delay in any case be wanted, a motion in writing to that effect must be submitted on or before that day, setting forth the reasons for such delay."

Claimants will please receive, accordingly, the notice conveyed by the recital of the foregoing order.

EDWARD WM. JOHNSTON,
Secretary to the Commission.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society
26 CORNHILL, LONDON, AND 71 WALL
STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, £500,000 sterling, or \$2,500,000.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament,) 2d Vic.—
Royal Assent, 27th July, 1833. "A Savings' Bank
for the Widow and the Orphan." T. Lamie Murray, George street, Hanover Square, Chairman of
the Court of Directors, London.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
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John S. Palmer, James Boorman, George Barclay,
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McEvers.

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J. LEANDER STARK, General Agent.
EDWARD T. RICHARDSOS, General Accountant
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Pamphica containing the rates of premium, prosectus, examples, names of Agents, medical examners, &c., can be had free of charge on application

iners, &c., can be had free of charge on application at 71 Wall street, and of agents.

Part of the capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the local di-rectors, as trustees—available always to the assured in cases of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise. pattre, such as Scrottia, Guidentic Electricity, joints, &c.
Galvanic and Electro-Magnetic Electricity, Dr. Emerson still continues to apply these important remedial agents to such diseases and such cases as indicate their usefulness. otherwise. Thirty days are allowed, after each payment of

Thirty days are allowed, after each payment of Premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy. The United States Local Board meet every Wed-nesday, at their Office in Wall street, where all business connected with the Society's operations in America is transacted—affording thereby every possible advantage of promptness and attention to parties in cases of leave to travel, loans, settlement, &c.

Medical examiners attend daily, at 1 o'clock, p Mcdical examiners attend daily, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at 71 Wall street, and at the Office of the different Local Boards and Agencies.

All communications to be addressed to

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent for the United States and for B. N. A. Colonies.

TCONOGRAPHIC ENCYCLPOÆDIA, No. 10, I is this day received. For sale by TAYLOR & MAURY,

for the settlement of her morthern and western boundaries—

Mr. BELL said: Mr. President, I am admonished by the proceedings of the morning, and the remarks of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston,) who has just taken his seat, that this subject is, from day to day, becoming more complicated, and new difficulties interposed to any harmonious adjustment. Interests and passions and topics are introduced and appealed to, in my judgment, neither appropriate nor well timed. I shall be compelled to treat the subject, to some extent, as others have treated it, however alien to my leelings and views of strict propriety. I cannot hear allusions and commentaries made, from day to day, upon the course and conduct of a high officer of the Government, in whom I have confidence, with whom I am politically connected, and in whose character I think the country itself has a deep stake, without taking some notice of them in the course of remarks which I propose to submit.

From the moment, Mr. President, that I perceived no peace would be made with the Republic of Mexico by the late administration without a further acquisition of territory, I, in common with others, had a pretty clear perception of the dissensions likely to grow out of it; and, from the date of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, there were two points in the policy which it became the Government to pursue, if we would preserve the harmony and perhaps the peace of the country, which, in my judgment, were cardinal and imperative: first, that all the questions connected with the new Territories should be adjusted as speedily as possible; and secondly, that the adjustment, when made, should be final and irrevocable, leaving no open questions to irritate and feater in the public mind. For these reasons I was not satisfied with what was called the Clayton compromise bill. In addition to the objection interposed to my mind, growing out of the bad policy of throwing upon the judicial department of the Government the responsibility of deciding a question in its na

With regard to the particular measure now before the Scuate, I have up to this moment remained uncommitted to it, as the distinguished chairman of the select committee (Mr. Clav) knows. Have listened with the greatest patience and the most respectful attention to almost every word and sentiment which has failen from the lips of the various and the most expectation who have addressed to the sentiment when has a failen from the lips of the various gentlemen who have addressed the Senate for and gentlemen who have addressed the Senate for and against the measure. I have, in every instance I believe, voted for those propositions to amend the bill which, in the judgment of its most ardent supporters, were calculated to recommend it to the favor of the Senate and the country, and against those which it was supposed would prejudice its chances for success. I have, at the same time, voted against the separation of the several propositions united in this bill, having no scruples as to the propriety of uniting several distinct propositions in united in this bill, having no scruples as to the propriety of uniting several distinct propositions in the same bill, when a great public good is proposed to be accomplished by it, however opposed such a course may be to general parliamentary law and usuage. But while I have thus contributed to sustain the measure, it has at no time met my cordial approval. I have been rather actuated, in my course, by the hope that it would yet assume a shape which would recommend it more strongly both to my own judgment and to that of the country, than by any particular favor or partiality to its provisions as they now stand.

The country, Mr. Prezident desires and expects

s provisions as they now stand. The country, Mr. President, desires and expects ome adjustment of these distracting questions before the adjournment of the present session of Conress. It is natural to suppose that the mode of djustment which would be most acceptable to one ection of the country would not be equally so to ne other; and I am well aware that no scheme of ettlement which it is now nower to adout an settlement which it is now nower to adout an set the other; and I am well aware that no scheme of settlement which it is in our power to adopt can secure entire satisfaction and harmony. But whatever we do should hold out some rational prospect of general content and acquiescence. If the provisions of the bill under consideration held out this salutary assurance, that alone would commend it to my hearty support; but, sir, I cannot be led into an unhesitating and zealous support of this measure, by the oft-repeated and confident declarations of its more ardent friends, that it will quiet the dissensions and restore harmony to the country, when I see all around me, in the Senate, in the country in the public press, the elements of continued ag-I see all around me, in the Senate, in the country, in the public press, the elements of continued agutation and discord, the evidences of renewel conflicts on the subject of these territories. What rational hope can be indulged that a measure which is scarcely able to secure the support of a majority of either branch of Congress, which is opposed with equal fierceness and obstinacy by a respectable portion of the representatives of both North and South, will bring that healing upon its wings which its friends have so confidently predicted of it? The cry is peace! peace! give us this measure and the interrupted harmony of the country will be restored; but, sir, I fear there will be no peace, no permanent concord and harmony, whatever luiling influence the adoption of this measure might have, for a time, upon the surging elements of popular opinion and sentiment, North and South.

It is well known, Mr. President, to my particu-

opinion and sentiment, North and South.

It is well known, Mr. President, to my particular friends, that the plan of adjustment reported by the select committee was regarded by me as deficient in comprehensivenes; that it assumed a basis of settlement in regard to these Territories too narrow and restricted to secure the great objects of permanent peace and harmony. In my opinion, sir, it should have embraced every question connected with these Territories, including Texas. All ground of future, as well as present discord, should be removed. Permit me to say, Mr. President, that I had cherished the hope that those gentlemen who, from the commencement of this session, have taken the lead upon this great subject, would have extended their views far beyond the would have extended their views far beyond the range of the present measure; that a far more comprehensive and permanent scheme would have been matured by them. I had a right to expect this from the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foors.) to whose indefatigable energies and talents we were indebted for the Committee of Thirteen. I had a right to expect this from the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, (Mr. Cass.) whose enlarged and liberal views upon many points connected with this subject elicited my admiration. I had a right to expect this more particularly from the honorable and distinguished Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay.) whose advent among us was heraided by the annunciation of his purpose to bring his ripe experience, great name and influence to some plan of adjustment that would compose these unrould have extended their views

THE REPUBLIC.

SPEECH

SPEECH

OF MR. BELL, OF TENNESSEE, On the Compromise Bill.

In Senate, July 3, 1850.

The Senate having under consideration the bill for the admission of California into the Union, the establishment of Territorial governments for Union and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the settlement of her northern and western boundaries.

Mr. BELL said: Mr. President, I am admonished by the proceedings of the morning, and the remarks of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston), who has just taken his seat, that this subject of son, who has just taken his seat, that this subject and may be done the morning, and the remarks of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston), the controlled to treat the subject, to some extent, as others have treated it, however alient on well timed. I shall be comprehensive in this hour, upon all proportion and viewe of strict propriety. Leannot hear aliars some and commentaires made, from day to day, the complete of the remaining and the remarks of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston), the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston), the honorable Senator from the able to the settlement of the morning, and the remarks of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston), the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston) and viewe of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston), the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston) and viewe of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston) and viewe of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston) and viewe of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston) and viewe of the file to the fath of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston) and viewe of the file to the fath of the honor the fath of the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston) and viewed from the honorable Senator from Texas, (Mr. solid as it is, until its foundations shall be moved or

solid as it is, until its foundations shall be moved or riven.

The President of the United States has been taken to task because he would not modify his views upon this subject, communicated by his message of the 24th of January, so as to correspond with the plan presented by the Committee of Thirteen. Now, sir, if I were disposed to make an issue with the President on this subject, I would not raise a question about such a plan as this; a plan of such questionable utility and superiority. I would raise it tion about such a plan as this; a plan of such questionable utility and superiority. I would raise it upon much broader grounds. I would tax him and his Cabinet, together with the honorable and distinguished leaders upon this question in the Senate, owhom I have before alluded, with the neglect of a great occasion of settling all these questions on a permanent basis, and securing quiet for the future as well as the present. I would charge him and them with having failed to avail themselves of a combination of circumstances and influences which may never again be presented, of healing these dissensions upon a basis so solid that posterity might have occasion to rise up and bless their memories.

might have occasion to rise up and bless their memories.

I know it may be said that at no period of this session would such an extended project of adjustment have passed both houses of Congress. I do not believe it. Sir, if at the beginning of this session, when the game was fairly afoot, when every patriotic mind of the North and of the South was fully roused to a sense of the dangers which threatened the peace and harmony of the country, the giant intellects which have expended their energies upon the piece of political joinery now before us had extended their views to a more enlarged plan of adjustment, I believe it could have been carried. There would perhaps have been a storm. The tempest would have raged furiously for a time; but who would not have been ready to encounter it, in it stumost fury, when he knew that a calm must soon follow? I would have been content to have witnessed what many would denominate a factious witnessed what many would denominate a factious proceeding; I would have been willing to have seen the experiment tried of forcing the country to be reconciled, by settling this question on a broad,

and of this property of the country, and the cylindra and the south and

be carved out of Texas, and to place such admis-sion upon the ground of a renewed compact. To this it was objected by some, that perhaps Texas doos not desire to divide her territory; by others, that the initiative should be taken by Texas. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Shikibs) said it would be impolitic and injurious, under present circum-stances; and this proposition seemed to have the assent of two or three southern Senators. It was also said that "sufficient for the day was the exialso said that "sufficient for the day was the evil thereof," and that, perhaps, "Texas would never raise the question."

In reply to the suggestion that Texas does not desire to separate her territory, I will remark that this may be true at the present time. But Texas is not to-day what she will be to-morrow. She has a growing population, a vast territory, estimated at two hundred thousand square miles, besides upwards of one hundred thousand proposed to be ceded by this bill; a territory quite too large for the convenient government of her people under a single State organization. Her western inhabitant single whate organization. Her western inhabitants will soon demand a separate government. Besides, Texas has an interest now—the payment of her debt by the United States—which will, for the present, control her councils. Texas is scarcely free to speak on this question at the present time. Her representatives are trammelled; whatever measure holds out the prospect of relieving her of the leading of the debt, however objectionable in other sure holds out the prospect of relieving her of the burden of the debt, however objectionable in other respects, they must hesitate before they will do any thing to embarrass. The measure I proposed was not designed to coerce Texas to assent to it. The adjustment—the pacification—would be complete on this point, if by a new compact, based on the cession of part of her territory to New Mexico, it were provided that new States, whensoever carved out of her present territory, with appropriate territorial area and population, and with constitutions republican in form, should be admitted into the Union without further legislation. It would not be of the smallest consequence to the object at present in view, whether Texas should ever give her assent to a division of her territory or not.

But it is said that Texas ought to take the initia-

But it is said that Texas ought to take the initia-But it is said that Texas ought to take the initia-tive in this movement. It is begging the question to say that the people of Texas ought first to de-mand the fulfilment of the guaranties of the annex-ation resolutions. My proposition is to provide, by an irrepealable and irrevocable public act, that when the people of Texas shall think proper to move, what they desire will already be accomplished, and mo issue can be presented which can disturb the Union. That Texas will, at no very remote day, move upon this subject, who that knows any thing union. That Texas will, at no very remote day, move upon this subject, who that knows any thing of the extent of her territories, her increasing population, and the character of that population, can doubt? And as to the existing compact, do we not see preparations already making in advance at the North for defeating its fulfilment? Even now it is stated that the question as to the number of the population, the area of the territory, and the time of admission, will put it completely in the power of a majority in either house of Congress to control this whole subject. The validity of the annexation resolutions will be denied by but few; but whenever a new State shall be presented for admission, if either the amount of population, the extent of territory, or the period of application shall not prove acceptable to a mere majority in either branch of Congress, the measure falls to the ground. Who, then, does not perceive, that unless the popular sentiment on the subject of slavery at the North shall undergo a great and radical change, the guarantee of the annexation resolutions will become a nullity?

No. 44.

question.

Again, it is objected that Texas may never propose the formation of new States out of her territory. Why, if the increasing population; if the growing inconvenience of a single State organization in so large a territory; if the agitations to which ambitious aspirants to office and honors among her own citizens, should not be sufficient to raise the question as to the formation of new States, there will be found a sufficient auxiliary interest throughout the States of the South, generally, to ensure such a result. And I predict that within three years—within five at the farthest—we shall have to meet this question in Congress, and then the present excitement will seem but a summer breeze to the harricane which will sweep over the land.

I come now, Mr. President, to speak more directly of the provisions of the bill under debate, The first proposition is to admit California into the Union as a State. I must confess that, after listening to the acute and eloquent speech of the honorable Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Soute.) I had some doubts raised in my mind as to the security of the rights of the United States in the public domain, and in the mineral property especially, if we should admit California with her present constitution. I am not so clear that it would not be more prudent to demand some more reliable provision for the security of these rights than is to be found in that instrument. But I have come to the conclusion that if this bill can be moulded into a form to secure those other and higher interests of peace and harmony, insecurity of the public domain, including all the riches of the gold mines, should form no insuperable impediment to its adoption. As to the exception taken to the boundaries of California, as defined in the constitution laid before us, my views in relation to the policy of the country in that respect were fully disclosed at the close of the last Congress. I care not how extensive those boundaries may be. I should take no exception to them had they included Deacert as well aries may be. I should take no exception to them had they included Deserret as well as the valley of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, together with the whole country south. Doubtless at some future day California may be divided into two or more States, but for the present I can perceive no ground of wisdom or expediency in making pro-vision for more than a single State. I am sure that the South has no particular interest in the subdi-vision of the territory of California, unless some better prospect than I can descry at present were presented that slavery would be established in some portion of it.

But great and vehement opposition and excep some stances attending the formation of a State consti-tution by the people of California. The President especially has been severely censured and con-demned for the part he is said to have had in the proceedings which led to the formation of that in-strument. And here I must beg leave to notice the course of an honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) whose remarks upon the alleged inter-ference of the President in the affairs of California were matter of great surprise to me, when I conwere matter of great surprise to me, when I consider how just and considerate he usually is in all that he says. That gentleman seemed to be at a loss for language to give utterance to his indignation, or to characterize in suitable terms the usurpation of power and authority which he ascribed to the

or to characterize in suitable terms the usurpation of power and authority which he ascribed to the President. It was monstrous; it was wanton, he had almost said wicked; and he was astonished that no more notice had been taken of his conduct. I must be permitted to say that I think the honorable Senator did injustice to himself, as well as to the President, in these remarks. He doubtless supposed that he had sufficient reasons for the strong sentiments he expressed upon this subject, but they do not strike me with equal force.

Well, sir, what is the true history and extent of the formation of a State constitution for California? Sir, it appears from authentic documents that before President Taylor came into office, or, at all events, before it is pretended that any official or other communication did or could have reached California, after his inauguration, the project of the formation of a State constitution and making application to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, was seriously meditated, and the determination taken by the officers in command in that Territory; and, doubtless, with the concurrence of the leading inhabitants, as the most expedient and proper course to pursue in the event that Congress, then in session, should adjourn without providing a Territorial or other government adequate to their wants. I have the official documents before me in proof of what I state, but I will not detain the Senate by cending them. I found my statement upon a proof of what I state, but I will not detain the Senate by reading them. I found my statement upon a letter of General Persifer F. Smith to the Secretary of War, dated June 20th, 1849, and upon a similar communication from General Riley, dated June 30th, 1849. It thus appears that, if President Taylor had forborne giving any instructions or advice, either through the officers in command in California or by special agent, a convention would have been called and a constitution framed and presented to Congress for its sanction. President Taylor is, therefore, no further implicated in the proceedings in California than that he has approved the policy which dictated them, and recommended the Congress for its consideration.

Sutl. General Taylor lent the influence of his station to this policy, so far as to direct that any such measure, voluntarily entered upon by the people of California, should not be obstructed, but have the countenance and support of the United States authorities. General Riley acted without instructions in issuing the proclamation for a convention, but in this he was only the organ of the wishes of the people, acting as their mouth-piece—just as the President of the Senate is understood, in a parliamentary sense, to be the mouth of the Senate in the proceedings in California, and read without instructions in issuing the proclamation for a convention, but in this he was only the organ of the wishes of the people, acting as their mouth-piece—just as the President of the Senate is understood, in a parliamentary sense, to be the mouth of the Senate is offered the proclamation of the Senate is offered the proclamation of the Senate is understood, in a parliamentary sense, to be the mouth of the Senate is offered the proclamation of the Senate is offered the proclamation of the Senate is offered the proclamation of the Senate is understood, in a parliamentary sense, to be the mouth of the Senate is understood, in a parliamentary sense, to be the mouth of the Senate is understood in the senate in the s roof of what I state, but I will not detain the Senate But I go further, and assert that the President, in

But I go further, and assert that the President, in approving the proceedings in California, was doing no more than conforming to the sentiment and expectation of a large portion of the people of this country, North and South. For, sir, it cannot be forgotten that before the adjournment of the last Congress, it was predicted by members upon this floor, and the belief indulged by a still greater number, that if that Congress adjourned without providing a government in some form for California, so great was the influx of emigrants from the States into that Territory, so urgent would become the necessity for the protection of a regularly organized government, that the inhabitants, in view of the lostacles that existed in Congress to the formation of a Territorial government at any time, would asnecessity for the protection of a regularly organized work of the population, the area of the territory, and the time of admission, will put it completely in the power of a majority in either house of Congress to control this, who is a subject. The validity of the annexation resolutions will be denied by but few; but whenever a new State shall be presented for admission, if either the amount of population, the area of the area of the property of the provided of a population of a regularly organized that the question as it is the ground. Who, is the mount of population, the case of the population of the case of the property of the provided and t

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member of this Senate, or of the House of Representatives, will be controlled in his vote upon the figuitive slave bill, whether for or against it, by the fact which may attend any proposition connected with California, New Mexico, or Texas. That is done or anoughneous on the borders of the first which may attend any proposition connected with California, New Mexico, or Texas. That is a correct a source of annoyance on the borders of the first slave and show States, which every patriot, North and South, will go as far as he can to remove. The grame thing may be affirmed of the District slave-trade bill, which has no manner of dependence where the slave trade bill, which has no manner of dependence where the slave trade bill, which has no manner of dependence where the slave trade bill, which has no manner of dependence where the slave trade bill, which has no manner of the country of proposition can be in any way injurious, is presented by the measure move before the Senate; and the success of that measure will secure the harmony of the country of the cou

remarks, to interrupt him for the purpose of explanation? I said this: that the President of the United States allowed to pass, without rebuke, the act of his military subordinate, who had not only by his proclamation invited the occupants for the time being to possess themselves of the public property, meaning the Territory of California, but that he had witnessed the act of that military officer in formally surrendering it into the hands of these occupants, with terms of congratulation that they had acquired the public property which he had been entrusted with to preserve for the United States. Now, I ask the Senator from Tennessee, who has thus animadverted upon my remarks, to say in what mode the President of the United States can be justified, who permits his military subordinates, entrusted with the public property for the time being, to surrender that property into the hands of those not entitled to it? If that was the act of General Riley, either with or without Executive authority, it was done without rebuke.

Mr. Bell. What property does the Senator refer to?

Mr. Mason. The Territory of California which

fer to?

Mr. Mason. The Territory of California, which the Constitution declares is property.

Mr. Bell. The sovereignty, or the fruitful do-

Mr. Mason. The eminent domain as well as the

fruitful domain; the ungranted lands.

Mr. Bell. My answer is, that the President has neither connived at nor encouraged any such thing; no part of the eminent, nor any portion of the fruitful domain, has been surrendered, except you may regard the plundering of the placers or gold mines as such.

the fruitful domain, has been surrendered, except you may regard the plundering of the placers or gold mines as such.

Mr. Mason. That is a good deal of it.

Mr. Bell. Well, you have been plundered from the date of my political existence—for the last twenty or thirty years, to my knowledge—and you are plundered every day at home of your property in the minerals and timber of the public domain. Will the honorable Senator stand up and propose some measure to prevent the emigrant from collecting the gold in the placers of California? Why, if you march your regiments to those mines, your officers would soon find themselves without any march your guard your coast and protect your revenue, are often found without seamen. Does the honorable Senator think it fair to hold the President responsible for the gold abstracted from the mines of California? If he does, I think his views now expressed more unjust, if possible, than his original charge. The foundation of the policy pursued by President Taylor in California, in relation to every branch of the public service, was laid Alabama (Mr. King) shakes his head. The in-

any change made in the civil government.

Mr. Kino. Does the Senator allude to the letter
to Mr. Voorhies?

Mr. BELL. I think that is the one.

Mr. Kiso. If the Senator examines the matter, he will find that it is simply advice that they should get along as well as they could, till the United States gave them a Territorial government; that is the sum and substance of it. Mr. Bell. What I mean to assert is, that the

civil and military administration of the affairs of California, whether established by the instructions of Secretary Buchanan or of Secretary Marcy, under the late Administration, were changed by Gen. Taylor in no respect whatever, except so far as Gen. Taylor in no respect whatever, except so far as the collection of the customs were concerned, and that according to law. But after Congress had failed at two successive sessions to provide a territorial government; when scarcely a hope could be industed that the succeeding Congress would be more successful in effecting that object, and when anarchy and civil strife might be justly apprehended, the only remedy which seemed to be left to the people of California was to form a State constitution and ask admission into the Union as a State. General Taylor lent the influence of his station to this policy, so far as to direct that any such measure, voluntarily entered upon by the people of California, should not be obstructed, but have the countenance and support of the United States authorities. General Riley acted without instructions in issuing the proclamation for a convention, but in this he was only the organ of the wishes of the people, acting as their mouth-piece ders. Such is the extent of the President's inter-ference in the affairs of California, and of the offence with which he is chargeable. And, after all, I repeat the question, what member of the last Congress did not anticipate that the people of Cali-fornia would do just what they have done, present a constitution and apply for admission into the Union as a State? Still a bue and cry is raised against both them and the President, as though the